

BINDING by European method
with a large number of
European papers and
THE DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
All news are read and all work
supervised by Englishmen. Always
and generally superior to
our own and foreign publications.

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS at the
lowest prices at
THE DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
All news are read and all work
supervised by Englishmen. Always
and generally superior to
our own and foreign publications.

No. 12,950

九十五年九月一號

ESTABLISHED 1867.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1899.

五年

九月一號

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Descriptions, Printing, Bindings, &c., should be addressed to the Publishers, and special business matters to the Manager. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not paid in full and due and payable, will be continued until paid.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour, the price will be double.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, A.H.O. Co. P. O. Box 20. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

No. 95.

NOTICE is hereby given that TUESDAY the 5th of OCTOBER, CHINESE MID-AUTUMN FESTIVAL, will be observed as a HOLIDAY at the Kowloon Customs' Office, Opium Examination Office, and Stations. All Examination of Cargo and Clearances of Junks will be suspended on that date.

E. V. BRENNAN,

Acting Commissioner of Customs, Custom House, Kowloon, 15th September, 1899. [2343]

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, and weighing 7.5 oz. in Exchange for Sterling Bills drawn 10 days sight on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Officer in Charge of H.M. Treasury Chest, until 11 A.M. on MONDAY, the 15th inst.

The Tenders to state the total amount required (in Pounds Sterling) and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for sums less than £100.

The Tenders to be Duplicate and in sealed covers, addressed to the Officer in Charge of H.M. Treasury Chest, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

E. H. GORDON, Colonel.

T. Chest Officer, China.

Her Majesty's Treasury Office, Fenchurch Street, Queen's Head, Hongkong, 14th September, 1899. [2342]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND

In the Matter of the COMPANIES (MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION) ORDINANCE 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 14th day of AUGUST 1899, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above named Company to confirm a SPECIAL RESOLUTION of the Company unanimously passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the said Company, held on the 3rd day of July 1899, and subsequently communicated to the said Company at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the said Company held on the 10th day of July 1899, and which resolution runs as follows:—

The Memorandum and Articles of Association submitted to this Meeting be and the same are hereby approved with the following alterations made therein:—

I.—With the words "in Hongkong and elsewhere" in Article 3 section 3 (a) line 1 of the said Memorandum of Association between the words "to carry on" and the words "the business of" inserted.

2.—With the number 5 placed before the last clause in the said Memorandum of Association beginning "that the Capital of the Company" and with the latter portion of such clause beginning with the words "and clause relating to the end of the clause eliminated."

3.—With the words "as the General Meeting resolving upon the creation thereof shall direct and if no direction be given" inserted in Article Number 37 line 2 of the said Articles of Association between the words "assured" and "and the words "as the Directors determine."

4.—With the words "if any" inserted between the words "and" and "as" and the words "in General Meeting" inserted between the words "Company" and "may" in Article Number 74 line 3 of the said Articles of Association.

5.—With all the words after the word "shall" in line 1 of Article Number 109 of the said Articles of Association eliminated down to the end of the Article and with the following clause inserted instead thereof "three days at least before the meeting to be served on the registered address of the Company or on the registered address of the Company in which notices are hereinafter directed to be served."

And that pursuant to the provisions of the Company (Memorandum of Association) Ordinance 1899 the form of the Company's constitution be altered by substituting such memorandum of association with extended objects as those set out above making the before mentioned alterations therein, and such articles of Association (after making the before mentioned alterations thereto) for the Company's original articles of Association.

The Settlement dated the 29th of August 1863, as for all regulations of the Company subsequently made and now in force and that the Directors be authorized to apply to the Court to Confirm the Resolution under the said Ordinance.

And that is further given that the said Petition will be heard before the Honorable WILLIAM MELLICHAR, Acting Chief Justice, on MONDAY, the 30th day of October, 1899, at 10.30 A.M. and all persons interested in the said Company whether as creditors or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said resolution under the above Ordinances should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned, the Company's Solicitors, on payment of the usual charge for the same.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1899.

DEACON & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Company, 35 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. [2341]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship.

"SACHSEN," Captain P. Mertz, due here with the outward German Mail about the 19th instant, will leave for the above about 24 hours after arrival.

For further particulars apply to

MELCHERS & CO.

Agents, Hongkong, 15th September, 1899. [2342]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA).

THE Company's Steamship.

"HOHENZOLLERN," Captain H. Kirchner, will leave for the above ports on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.

For further particulars apply to

MELCHERS & CO.

Agents, Hongkong, 15th September, 1899. [2343]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA).

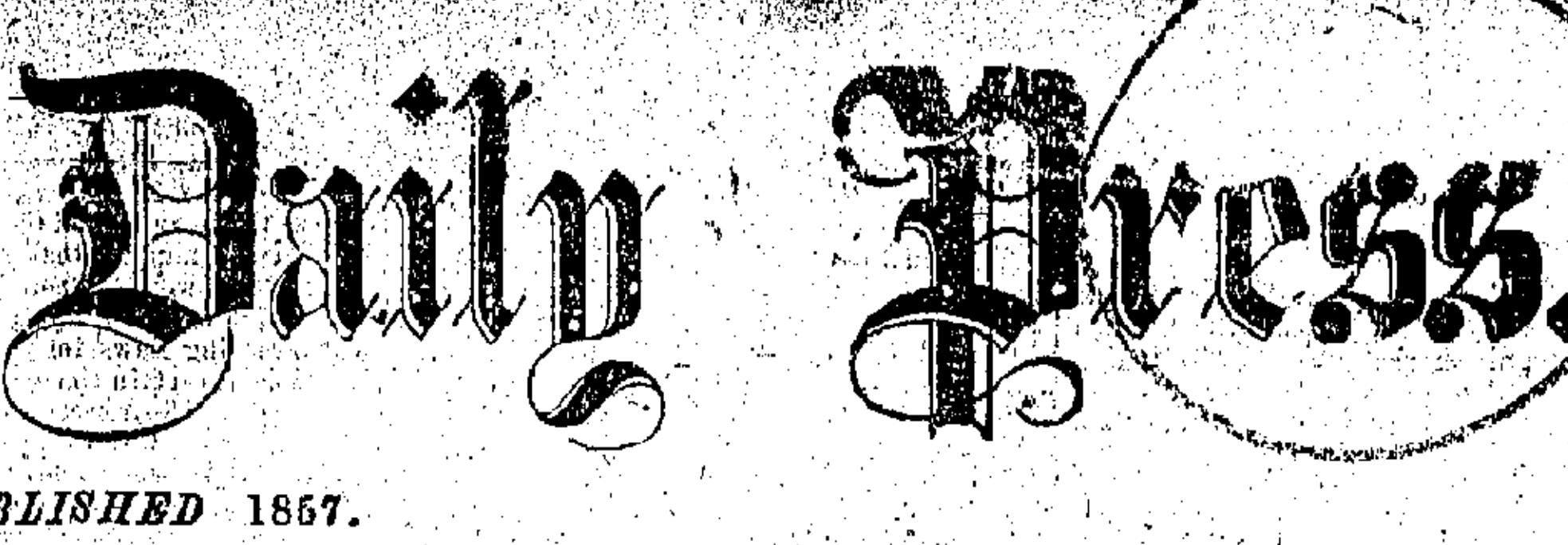
THE Company's Steamship.

"HOHENZOLLERN," Captain H. Kirchner, will leave for the above ports on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.

For further particulars apply to

MELCHERS & CO.

Agents, Hongkong, 15th September, 1899. [2343]



ESTABLISHED 1867.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1899.

五年

九月一號

OLD ENGLISH PAPER 1899
Of the Highest Quality
and having Greatest
Durability and the best
Character.

JOSEPH
The Only
Award
Chicago, 1893

Medals for the Best
Newspaper, 2nd Prize.

1st Prize, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213rd, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313rd, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413rd, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512nd, 513rd, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th,

INTIMATIONS

There was a case of plague yesterday and 4 deaths.

The *Universal Gazette* is authority for the statement that Germany has demanded from China a recognition that "the whole region south of the Yangtze River, Kiangsi, and Kiangnan, shall henceforth be considered as lying within the limits of Germany's sphere of influence," and that no reply has, as yet, been given to this demand.—*N. C. Daily News.*

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established A.D. 1841.

CLARETS.

Per Case.	Per Case.	Per Dozen.	Per Dozen.
St. ESTEPHE, Red Capsule	\$ 6.96	\$ 7.56	
JUILLIAC, Red Capsule	9.00	9.80	
LA ROSE, Red Capsule	12.00	13.92	
CHATEAU HAUT BRION LAR.			
RIVET	18.60	19.20	
CHATEAU DE TAILLAUD	21.00	22.00	
CHATEAU PONTET CANET	25.00		
CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET	30.00		
CHATEAU RAUZAN	42.00		
CHATEAU LAFITE	48.00		

These CLARETS are bought direct from the leading French growers. The lowest priced are of exceptional value and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape, and are not artificially made as is generally the case with cheap Wines.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET, CHATEAU RAUZAN, and CHATEAU LAFITE are commended to the notice of Connoisseurs as high-class after-dinner Wines of a rich and rare character.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

128

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS
ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their communications with remittances, addressed to THE EDITOR, and credit themselves with their names and full titles.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have appeared in the columns will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of THE DAILY NEWS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only a limited number of Cash Telegraphic Address: A. S. W. & C. Co., P. O. Box 30. Telephone No. 13.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, September 15th, 1889.

Direct cable communication with Amoy is restored.

Commander St. John, formerly of H.M.S. *Penzance*, has denied that he ever said that General Ulin was an old woman, as reported in an alleged interview published in an American paper.

The Shaukiwan Road was breached by a flood on Wednesday night at the Hongkong side of the road. A temporary bamboo bridge is to be put up as soon as practicable to pass light traffic, pending the restoration of the roadway.

At the Magistracy yesterday Chia Fuk-Hing, of 290 Queen's Road Central, was charged with forging labels on condensed milk tins. Mr. Judge approved for the prosecution and Mr. Hastings for the defense. The further hearing was adjourned until Tuesday next.

In our report of the robbery from Mr. King, on the 10th inst. it was stated that the thief was a laundryman employed by the Hongkong Hotel Co. This was inaccurate as the thief, we now learn, was an outside washerman employed by Mr. Kinghorn's private boy.

The Parsees or Zoroastrians will celebrate their New Year to-day. The 126th year of the era of Zerubbard. A religious service will be held at their Club-house in Shelley Street at 8 o'clock this morning. We tender our congratulations to all our Parsee friends throughout the Far East, and wish them a happy and prosperous New Year.

On the new regulation, about 50 yards from Wm. Street, a quantity of wood is stacked, and about eleven o'clock yesterday morning among this wood the dead body of a Chinaman was found seated on a stone with his throat cut from ear to ear. There was a razor by his side and there is no doubt the man committed suicide. The police were informed and the body removed to the mortuary.

We have from one of our venerable contemporaries that the Japanese Department of Communications has had the Pacific cable project under consideration, and has resolved to ask in the coming session of the Diet for a subsidy in aid of the scheme. What the Japanese Government is supporting is, we understand, the American scheme for the establishment of cable communication between the United States and the Philippines, the Hawaiian and Japan.—*H. G. News.*

A private telegram from Peking received at Shanghai on the 9th September states that Emperor had managed to write a letter to the Emperor of Japan which a confidential launch succeeded in taking to the Japanese Legation for transmission to Tokio. The letter contained and appeal to the Emperor to rescind the writing from his imminent danger of deposition and death at the hands of assassins.—*N. C. Daily News.*

The Hongkong Branch of the China Association in its recently issued report, dated 11th May, 1889, refers as follows to the New Territory:—The long-sought after extension of the colony of Hongkong has been obtained, but under circumstances that render it very doubtful whether the acquisition will be of great or immediate benefit to the colony. The Convention was signed on the 9th June, 1888, and took effect on the 1st July following. Postponed until the 1st April last, and was accompanied and followed by a series of incidents which reflect to very great credit on our methods of government, and which are not at an end. The boundaries of our new territories are still unsatisfactory and the arrangements for its utilization and improvement are still in embryo.

The Hongkong Branch of the China Association in its recently issued report, dated 11th May, 1889, refers as follows to the New Territory:—The long-sought after extension of the colony of Hongkong has been obtained, but under circumstances that render it very doubtful whether the acquisition will be of great or immediate benefit to the colony. The Convention was signed on the 9th June, 1888, and took effect on the 1st July following. Postponed until the 1st April last, and was accompanied and followed by a series of incidents which reflect to very great credit on our methods of government, and which are not at an end. The boundaries of our new territories are still unsatisfactory and the arrangements for its utilization and improvement are still in embryo.

The Hongkong Branch of the China Association in its recently issued report, dated 11th May, 1889, refers as follows to the New Territory:—The long-sought after extension of the colony of Hongkong has been obtained, but under circumstances that render it very doubtful whether the acquisition will be of great or immediate benefit to the colony. The Convention was signed on the 9th June, 1888, and took effect on the 1st July following. Postponed until the 1st April last, and was accompanied and followed by a series of incidents which reflect to very great credit on our methods of government, and which are not at an end. The boundaries of our new territories are still unsatisfactory and the arrangements for its utilization and improvement are still in embryo.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon. The President (Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer) occupied the chair, and there were also present the Vice-President (the Hon. F. H. May, Captain Surgeon-Commandant of Police), the Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works), Mr. E. Osborne (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. C. W. Duggan (Secretary).

INSANITARY DWELLINGS.

Paper was submitted to the basement of 24-30, Circular Pathway. It was stated that in the piece was unfit for human habitation in their present condition, and it was recommended that the owners should be given notice to render them habitable, and that if this notice is not complied with to apply to the Magistrate for an order declaring the places unfit for human habitation.

On the motion of the Vice-President, it was resolved to the Medical Officer to take the necessary steps before the Magistrate.

THE DRY RIVER SYSTEM.

The Hon. R. D. Ormsby proposed:—"That in future the dry earth system be introduced into all the Government latrines, and also, if possible, in the privately owned latrines of the public use." He said that in his opinion he recommended for the latrines was sanctioned by the Board of Health, and was being carried out in accordance with the instructions for preserving the health of the Israelites in their camp. Having shown in what respects the dry earth system was superior to the Chinese system, Mr. Ormsby said he spoke from experience in another colony, where the dry earth system was in great universal use, and where it was found that large and crowded buildings, as the Grand Oriental Hotel, and the like, had small wells at any time possible. In Hongkong they had an equally good example of how efficient this system could be worked. He referred to the Victoria Gaol. He had frequently gone through that building, containing over 500 persons, and found it to be as free from insanitary smells as the best kept European prisons. He must also refer to the Chinese prisons in Canton, where the dry earth system was adopted some of the buildings and noted that they were very much less offensive than those in Hongkong owing directly to the liberal use of what looked like lime wash. Dr. Chadwick in his report on the sanitary condition of Hongkong did not say much about the dry earth system and seemed to have had little or no experience in obtaining a proper earth, the largely increased proportion of lime, to be removed daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In paragraph 344 he said:—"No town of any size has been able to introduce the dry earth system completely. It seems most applicable to public latrines where a person can be constantly employed to apply the earth." That was exactly what was done in Colombo. The contractor was obliged to keep the supply of dry earth, lime, and coal in the latrines and to remove the earth daily. In

SCULFORT & FOCKEDEY.

MAUBRUE—FRANCE.

MACHINE TOOLS, of all descriptions. DRILLING MACHINES, LATHES, and VICES.

PRICES ON APPLICATION TO

L. SCULFORT & CO.,
HONGKONG.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."

HEIDSIECK & Co., REIMS.

PURVEYORS TO

THE IMPERIAL AND ROYAL COURT AT BERLIN.

THE IMPERIAL ROYAL COURT OF AUSTRIA.

THE IMPERIAL COURT OF RUSSIA.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Sole Agents.

734. DR. KNORE'S

ANTIPYRINE

Patented

"LION BRAND."

in Powder and Crystals, also in Drops of 5 grains

easily soluble in Water, Wine, etc.

FEVER, RHEUMATIC & NEURALGIC

AFFECTIONS.

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

ARGONIN.

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK.)

SOLUBLE CASEIN-SILVER PRE-

PARATION.

Used in Gonorrhoea in 1 to 2 per cent. solu-

tions possess similar bactericidal action to

silver nitrate, but is distinguished by complete

absence of irritating properties.

It is requested that the directions of the

boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly

followed.

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & TRADE.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

[235]

ROBINSON PIANO CO.

HIGH CLASS PIANOS

for HIRE or EASY PAYMENTS.

THE ONLY FIRM DEVOTED ENTIRELY to MUSIC TRADE.

[2060]

TO LET

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES on BOWEN ROAD (Now in course of erection).

Property now occupied by the BOWEN TON

SAW MILLS.

OFFICES—1st Floor, No. 10, Praya Central (lately occupied by Messrs. MUL-CHI & Co.)

"HARFORD"—MAGAZINE GAP.

No. 4, RIPPON TERRACE.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST- MENT & AGHNEY CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1898.

TO LET.

OFFICES in No. 3, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, now in the occupation of

EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1898.

TO LET.

HOUSES in BACONIAN ARCADE and

BRILLIANT TERRACE.

Apply to

TAM HO, CARE OF A. CHIE & CO.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1898.

TO LET.

THREE ROOMS on the Ground Floor

No. 8, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to

EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1898.

TO LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED SIX- ROOMED HOUSE, TENNIS COURT—

for 6 or 12 months, easy access to Town.

M. B.

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1898.

TO LET.

ONE BED ROOM, FURNISHED.

Apply to

C. I.

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1898.

TO LET FURNISHED.

AT THE PEAK.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE—6 ROOMS,

Centrally situated. November to April.

Apply to

G.

Care of this Paper.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1898.

TO LET.

ST. ANDREW'S.

A COMFORTABLE 8-ROOMED RE-

SIDENCE with TENNIS COURT,

situated on the Peak Road, near Queen's

Gardens.

Also,

"CLOVELY"

A 6-ROOMED HOUSE with GARDEN and

2 GRASS TENNIS COURTS near the Peak Road.

Apply to

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND

FINANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1898.

TO LET.

A PARTMENTS at Kowloon, with Board.

Suitable for married couples or single

gentlemen. Tennis Court.

Apply to

MRS. HATHERLY,

Isleworth, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1898.

[50]

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

M. GILLANDERS,

GLENEALY BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1898.

[1740]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED

ROOMS, with Board.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER,

2, Pudding's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1898.

EDUCATIONAL—EVERY EVENING.

SCHOOLMAN AND BOOKKEEPING.

M. E. H. TUCKWELL will receive

PUPILS desirous of undertaking a

Study in these two Branches—Pitman's System

and Bookkeeping by Double Entry. Terms

reasonable.

Apply ROOM 68, HONGKONG HOTEL

From 3 till 7 p.m.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1898.

[2226]

LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.

Address—Care of Messrs. HONG SANG & CO.

No. 68 PRAYA.

[50]

S. S. & C. CO.,

COAL MERCHANTS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.

Address—Care of Messrs. HONG SANG & CO.

No. 68 PRAYA.

[50]

INSURANCE

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared

POLICIES of INSURANCE

against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office

Hongkong, 17th August, 1898.

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1850.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000

AND PAID UP \$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES

Tokio

Kobe

Nagasaki

Lyons

New York

San Francisco

Honolulu

Bombay

Shanghai

Takao

London

Paris

Singapore

Aden

Boma

Port Said

Penang

Kuala Lumpur

Singapore

Cape Town

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
WOB	15th	Freight or Passage.
CODMAN	15th	Freight or Passage.
F. W. Vibert, E.N.C.	Sept.	
LONDON	16th	See Special Advertisement.
BENGAL	September	
S. Borcham		
YOKOHAMA NAGA	16th	Freight or Passage. (Passing through the Island Sea.)
C. C. Talbot, E.N.C.	Sept.	
YOKOHAMA NAGA	18th	Freight. (Passing through the Island Sea.)
YOKOHAMA NAGA	18th	Freight. (Passing through the Island Sea.)
YOKOHAMA NAGA	21st	Freight.
W.H. Haughton, E.N.C.	Oct.	
For further particulars, apply to		
H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.		

HONGKONG, 15th Aug. 1899.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
• RIQUI MARU	VICTORIA, B.C., AND SEATTLE	THURSDAY, 21st September, at 4 P.M.
J. W. Ekstrand	U.S.A., VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	
KANAGAWA MARU	MARSEILLES, SOUTHERN LONDON, &c.	FRIDAY, 22nd September, at NOON.
J. McKeon	TONAWANDA, &c.	
YAWASAKI MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBE, AND YOKO	SATURDAY, 23rd September, at 4 P.M.
A. E. Moss	HAMA	
KOBI MARU	VLADIVOSTOK, VIA SWATOW	THURSDAY, 28th Sept., at NOON.
KOBI MARU	AMOT, SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI	
KAGOSHIMA MARU	CREFOO, CHUMUFO, & NAGASAKI	FRIDAY, 29th September, at 4 P.M.
YUTAMI MARU	KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	
YUTAMI MARU	THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNS, & MELBOURNE	FRIDAY, 20th September, at 4 P.M.
YADO MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON, &c.	FRIDAY, 6th October, at 12 M.
W. Thompson	COLOMBO, AND PORT SAID	NOON.
* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada, and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.		
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailing, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.		
A. S. MIYAKA, Manager.		

Hongkong, 1st May, 1899.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. D. Bowles, R.N. WEDNESDAY, 27th Sept. 1899
EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N. WEDNESDAY, 25th Oct. 1899
EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N. WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov. 1899

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VAN COUVER in 12 days, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, making calls at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL LINE, INS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leaves daily, and over the Continent, from the PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC, via THE CHANNE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York, and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic steamers, which passengers to Great Britain and the Colonies are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal cities and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Gilt for 4, 8, 9, and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Government.

The principal features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS second to none in the WORLD, the LUXURIOUS for 1st class, CHICAGO, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., the various features of the Company having received the highest award for 1st class Chicago World's Fair, and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN and LAKE SCENERY through which the railway passes.

THE DINING CAES AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Podder Street

Hongkong, 21st August, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA
IN CONNECTION WITH OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION CO.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Steamer Tons. Captain. Proposed Sailing.

GEMINI...3,750 J. McGillivray Oct. 17

TACOMA...2,811 A. Dixon Oct. 21

LENNOX...2,874 W. A. Evans Oct. 7

LENNOX...3,077 J. C. Williamson Nov. 4

HONGKONG, 21st August, 1899.

THE attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and to EUROPE. HONGKONG TO LONDON, £47.

Excellent accommodation. First class CABIN, DOCTOR and SWARDESS carried.

Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the First-class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES

THE Railroads travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route

HONGKONG TO VICTORIA, TACOMA, OR PORTLAND, £28.

The best route to the KLYNDYKE GOLD FIELDS. Frequent sailings from VICTORIA and PORTLAND to DYEDALE ST. MICHAEL.

Passes of Passage to other Points on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian and United States Points.

Conular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be issued in quadruplicate, and one copy sent forward by the steamer to the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railway, Tacoma, Wash., Goods forwarded via that port, and to the Freight Agents, Oregon Railroads and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon. Goods shipped by that route.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1899.

MORDEUTSCHER LLOYD HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
(Freight Service.) (East Asiatic Service.)

Taking Cargo at through rates to AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

SUBSTEAMERS

HARVE & HAMBURG...About 27th Freight.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Sept.

SAVOIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 11th Freight.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 19th Freight.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 30th Freight.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.

Capt. F. Blum (London with transhipment in Hamburg) Oct.

SARVELIA...HARVE & HAMBURG...About 1st Passage.